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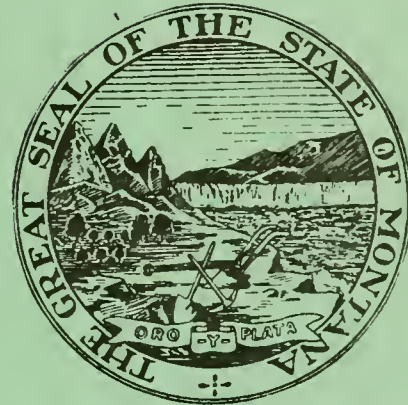
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Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshops

1972

ADDENDUM

Social and Rehabilitation Services Dept.



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DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED -- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states: "No person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Therefore, all programs and activities receiving financial assistance from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare must be operated in compliance with this law.

F O R E W O R D

The Montana State Plan for Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshops 1972 Addendum is a public document intended to be utilized in guiding and influencing the establishment and improvement of rehabilitation facilities within the state. This fourth annual addendum will modify the original Montana State Plan for Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshops published in 1968. In accordance with the guidelines attached to Commissioner's Letter 68-41, dated June 18, 1968, this addendum is designed to maintain the "State Plan" as a current and effective tool in notifying the population of Montana of the high quality rehabilitation services available to all individuals possessing physical, mental, emotional, and/or social disabilities. It is hoped that this addendum will fulfill this purpose and that the disabled people of Montana will benefit through the much needed services provided by these facilities, not only via the Rehabilitative Services Division, but under the auspices of other agencies also capable of purchasing the services these facilities have to offer.

Margaret A. Zednick
Chief, Special Projects Bureau
Rehabilitative Services Division

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H I S T O R Y
OF THE
REHABILITATION FACILITIES PROGRAM

A brief overview of the development of the facilities program in Montana will bring the reader into focus with the present situation.

In 1965, according to the 1965 amendments, an administrative staff position was approved for a person designated to do planning, set up standards, and assure effective development and utilization of rehabilitation facilities within the state. In Montana, as in most states, the Rehabilitation Facilities Specialist was appointed to this position for the specific purpose of dealing with problems relating to rehabilitation facilities.

In 1966, an application was submitted to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration for a Statewide Planning Grant. A Planning Director was hired, and a final report was submitted in 1968. The original Montana State Plan for Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshops was written as a result of the findings of the Statewide Planning surveys and was also published in 1968. The initial planning process for the State Plan was set up in four phases identified as follows: (1) preparatory activities, (2) inventory and utilization of rehabilitation facilities, (3) determination of needs, and (4) continuing activities. These phases are reflected in the publication of the original Facilities Plan in 1968, and continue to be ongoing as reflected in the subsequent annual addenda.

1971 marked a reorganization of the state agencies. Due to such a move, the Facilities Specialist responsibilities fell within the realm

of the newly organized Special Projects Bureau, administered by the Chief of Special Projects. Thus, the Chief of Special Projects is responsible for being attentive to the State's needs in terms of the establishment, utilization, development, and improvement of rehabilitation facilities.

TRENDS AND PLANNING RELATIONSHIPS

As a result of the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 (Senate Bill 274) consolidation and coordination of agencies, and more importantly, of purpose, have taken place. Reflections of such are the attempts at planning and organization by state agencies for rehabilitation facilities. Because of this agency's inability to date to fill the position of planner-evaluator, this planning responsibility, much less the evaluation responsibility, have been minimally fulfilled with present staff limitations.

In January, 1972, a number of state agencies and others considered to be human service agencies, were invited by the Rehabilitative Services Division to participate in a two and one-half day seminar to discuss methods of financing rehabilitation work facilities in Montana, utilizing cooperation between various State-Federal programs and the private sector, as well as purchase-of-service arrangements. Agencies in attendance were the Rehabilitative Services Division, the Social Assistance Field Division, WIN, Social Security, Vocational Education, DDA, Montana ARC, Veterans Administration, Model Cities, Mental Health, Aging Services, Eastern Montana College Rehabilitation Counseling Program, After-care, State Department of Public Instruction, Special Education, Governor's Manpower Planning, Medical Services, Regional

Office Rehabilitation Services, SRS, Disability Determination Bureau, Crime Control Commission, Facility Directors and Board members from Helena, Billings, Butte, and Eastern Montana. The concepts of block funding and straight allocations to these facilities were considered. An Action Committee was formulated to implement the findings of the seminar.

The rehabilitation work facility directors left the seminar with the charge to market their products to all appropriate agencies in attendance and others. As its participation on the Action Committee, the Rehabilitative Services Division did survey its counselors (purchasers of services) on rehabilitation work facility usage to determine the feasibility of block funding. It was determined to be impractical at this time.

Since that time, the Department of Public Instruction's Division of Special Education has also initiated a statewide planning effort, not just focused on facilities, but including facilities. The Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, with input from other appropriate agencies such as the Rehabilitative Services Division, has initiated a move to license all halfway houses. Such a move is in response to the recent epidemic and haphazard establishment of halfway houses in Montana. In addition, the Developmental Disabilities authority as well as the Special Needs authority of the Department of Public Instruction's Vocational Education Section are anticipating planning sessions for future facility involvement. During the summer, 1972, Rehabilitative Services Division will join with the above-named agencies and others in issuing a statement defining their present limit of possible involvement in new and existing facilities.

This type of action has been brought about and will have to continue because of Montana's limited capabilities to support such ventures. The request from groups for lump sum grants to establish sheltered work facilities and expand such facilities and others such as halfway houses have been unwieldy as far as Montana's ability to satisfy such funding requests. Hopefully, such an annual policy statement from state agencies regarding facilities will appropriately guide all individuals in Montana who are interested in establishing the most effective network of rehabilitation facilities to serve the greatest numbers.

REHABILITATION FACILITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

Due to the dictates of Executive Reorganization, no Rehabilitation Facility Advisory Council existed during Fiscal Year 1972, nor will exist until created by the Director of the Social and Rehabilitation Services Department, or the Governor, or officials of an executive department (other than a department head), and in the latter case, only if federal law or regulations require the creation of an advisory council as a condition for the receipt of federal funds.

Should such an advisory council be created, members will be chosen from the five planning regions. The role of the Rehabilitation Facility Advisory Council will be as follows:

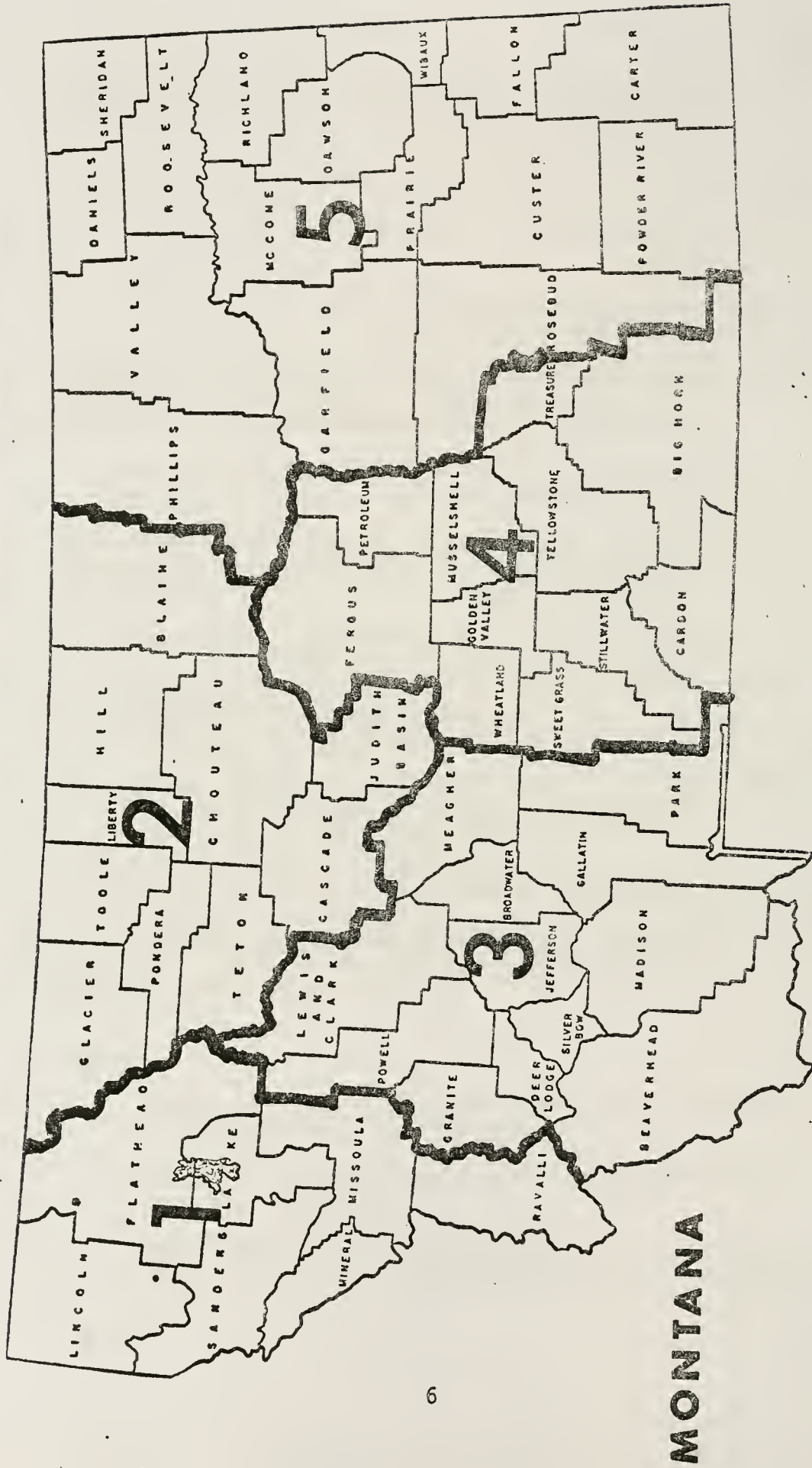
I. Purpose

- A. Represent public and private interests as they pertain to rehabilitation facility planning.
- B. Serve in an advisory capacity to the rehabilitation facility planning staff.
- C. Advise and assist in the development of a continuing State Plan for Rehabilitation Facilities within Montana.

II. Function

- A. The focus of council concern will be the present and future workshop and rehabilitation facility needs of the disabled people in Montana.
- B. The Council will advise the planning staff on:
 - 1. Current status of rehabilitation facilities in Montana.
 - 2. Immediate and long-range needs of Montana rehabilitation facilities.
 - 3. Requirements and standards for a continuing program to evaluate such needs and assess the effectiveness of programs developed to meet these needs.
- C. The Advisory Council, in addition, will be concerned with the following:
 - 1. Serve as a source of information to the planning staff as to problem areas or areas of rehabilitation service deficiency.
 - 2. Advise on methods of maintaining quality service and effective utilization of centers.
 - 3. Take into consideration upgrading and expanding existing facilities prior to new development.
 - 4. Advise on rehabilitation facility need based on population, geography, and disability factors.
 - 5. Assist in development of a priority list for rehabilitation facilities.
 - 6. Consider methods of implementation of final recommendations to solve current needs.

"THE FIVE STATE PLANNING REGIONS"



EXPLANATION OF ENTRY CODES
FOR
INVENTORY FORM

1. Enter name or number of planning area.
2. Enter the city or town, county, and name of workshop or facility listing all workshops or facilities in each city or town consecutively in alphabetical order. List out-of-State facilities and workshops separately.
3. Type of Facility:
 1. Rehabilitation Center -- an organizationally autonomous and legally constituted entity providing a range of services in the field of rehabilitation.
 2. Rehabilitation Center (general hospital or university unit) -- similar to #1 but represents a part or unit of a larger medical complex.
 3. Evaluation Unit -- an organized program of services, usually physically separate, designed to identify the individual's assets and liabilities as they relate to vocational objectives. Such units may be found in State institutions, public schools, etc.
 4. Workshop -- provides evaluative and therapeutic vocational services and/or remunerative employment to the severely disabled.
 5. Other -- If this category is used, identify what type of facility it is.
4. Enter the sponsorship of the workshop or facility, using the following codes:

PUBLIC

1. City
2. County
3. State vocational rehabilitation agency
4. Other State
5. Other public

NONPROFIT

6. Community nonprofit association
7. Church affiliated
8. Other nonprofit

5. Enter interest which sponsor has in property, using the following codes:

1. Own

2. Rent or Lease

3. Rent Free

6. List major disability groups being served. Include only those groups which comprise a significant proportion, at least 10 percent of the total caseload.
7. Services. Enter services provided in the facility or workshop using the following code:
 1. Medical evaluation - Services involving medical diagnostic procedures and consultative evaluations.
 2. Medical management - Services involving the progressive treatment and supervision of client medical problems as related in all program areas while in residence or attendance at the facility.
 3. Physical Therapy - Includes the general area of physical restoration services rendered by physical therapists.
 4. Occupational Therapy - Includes the application or use of any occupations for remedial purposes under the direction of occupational therapists.
 5. Speech and hearing services - Includes the services rendered by speech pathologists, audiologists, and related personnel.
 6. Psychological - Includes services related to the mind and mental functioning, particularly as demonstrated in behavior.
 7. Social Service - Includes the services rendered by a social worker, family counselors, and similar personnel working in the field of social adaptation.
 8. Vocational counseling - Includes the process of vocational guidance, selection, and follow-up.
 9. Vocational Evaluation - Services related to the determination of the adaptability of individuals to particular careers or lines of endeavor by behavioral observation through an organized process of job tryouts and sampling, either simulated or actual.
 10. Vocational Training - Includes services rendered in connection with the fitting of a client for gainful employment. Such work normally is performed by vocational instructors, occupational skill instructors, industrial arts instructors, and similar types of teachers.
 11. Job Placement - Services rendered in connection with providing jobs for clients, usually done by vocational counselors or placement specialists.

12. Workshop Employment

- a. Transitional - workshop employment of a temporary duration where clients, after suitable work adjustment training and exposure, are expected to go on to the competitive fields.
- b. Extended - workshop employment of an enduring or permanent duration under circumstances where there is little chance of the client moving to a competitive environment and where he must continue under sheltered and protective conditions.
- c. Work Activities - Provision of therapeutic activities for handicapped workers whose physical or mental impairment is so severe as to make their productive capacities inconsequential.

13. Other - Any other service which is not covered by the above categories.

8-A through 8-D. In the following columns, differentiate between in-patient and out-patient statistics by underscoring in-patient statistics.

- 8-A. Enter the total number of clients who were served by the facility during last fiscal or calendar year.
- 8-B. Of the total number in 8-A, enter the number referred or sponsored by the State vocational rehabilitation agencies (regular and blind).
- 8-C. Enter the average number of clients being served daily by the facility or workshop.
- 8-D. Enter the percentage of utilization represented by the figure in 8-C compared with the total capacity of the facility.

State Agency MONTANA

REGION #1	Location		Name of Facility	Type of Facil.	Sponsorship of Program	Sponsors Interest in Property	Disability groups served	Services	No. of Clients Served Last Yr.	VR Referrals Last Year	Average Daily Caseload	Percentage of Utilization
	City or Town	County										
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	8c	8d
	Ronan	Lake	Opportunity House	51	4	3	Alcoholic	8, 11	25	2	2	20%
	Kali-spell	Flat-head	Kalispell Halfway House	52	4	3	Alcoholic	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	50	12	7	58%
	Kali-spell	Flat-head	Multi Occupations Program Flathead Valley Community College	53	8	1	Mentally Retarded, Physically Disabled, Emotionally Disturbed	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	40	40	16	NA

1. Halfway House
2. Halfway House
3. Cooperative Vocational and Academic Training Program

PLANNING REGION I

Opportunity House

Ronan, Montana 59864

This house, operational via a Community Action Program (CAP) grant, is serving both males and females with a Director, House Manager, and Counselor. Its program of counseling and social adjustment has already expanded to include information and referral and detoxification and treatment. Attendance at Alcoholics Anonymous meetings is recommended as a natural complement to the house program.

Kalispell Halfway House

111½ Second Street West
Kalispell, Montana 59901

This facility, in addition to room, board, and counseling, offers involvement for its residents in either a vocational and academic training experience through the Flathead Valley Community College, or on-the-job experience or placement. In addition, all residents are encouraged to attend Alcoholics Anonymous meetings.

Multi Occupations Program of the Flathead Valley Community College

Kalispell, Montana 59901

This program attempts to upgrade handicapped individuals through the use of on-the-job training, on-the-job evaluation, and psycho-socio adjustment support. All individuals presently in the program, but one, are placed on jobs. Coupled with the above components and job placement are opportunities for educational upgrading either specifically focusing on the area of vocational training or general areas of knowledge.

State Workshops and Rehabilitation
Facilities Plan
INVENTORY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Rehabilitation Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20201

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No.

Form I
PSA-11 (Revised)

State Agency MONTANA

REGION #2	Location		Name of Facility	Type of Facil.	Sponsorship of Program	Sponsors Interest in Property	Disability groups served	Services	No. of Clients Served Last Yr.	VR Referrals Last Year	Average Daily Caseload	Percentage of Utilization
	City or Town	County										
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	8c	8d
	Great Falls	Cascade	Deaconess Community Hospital	2	7	1	Cerebral Palsy, Arthritis, Multiple Sclerosis, Cardio-Vascular Traumatic Injuries.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	82 328	25	4	1
	Great Falls	Cascade	Project 40	3	4	2	Mentally Retarded, Emotionally Disturbed.	6, 8, 9, 10, 11	45	23	13	2
	Great Falls	Cascade	Wesley Center	5	7	2	Drug Abuser, Juvenile Offender.	6, 7, 8	1,450	2	NA	3

1. Facility Claims to Have No Capacity.
2. Facility Claims to Have No Capacity.
3. Facility Claims to Have No Capacity.

State Agency MONTANA

REGION #2 (cont.)	Location		Name of Facility	Type of Facil.	Sponsorship of Program	Sponsors Inter- est in Property	Disability groups served	Services	No. of Clients Served Last Yr.	VR Referrals Last Year	Average Daily Caseload	Percentage of Utilization
	City or Town	County										
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	8c	8d
	Great Falls	Cas- cade	Work Activities Preparation Program	3	4,5	3	Develop. Disabilities and Other Neuro- logical Disorders.	4,6,7,8, 9,10,11, 12c	8	3	8	100%

PLANNING REGION II

Deaconess Community Hospital

1101 26th Street
Great Falls, Montana 59401

This therapy unit in the hospital offers physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, psychological and psychiatric treatment on either an in-patient or an out-patient basis.

Project 40

De Molay Center
801 Second Avenue North
Great Falls, Montana 59401

This program is one under the auspices of the Vocational Technical System. While it offers a curriculum similar to that of the Work Activities Preparation Program, i.e., offering training in work skills and self help skills, it serves higher level developmentally disabled individuals, and thus offers more on-the-job experience than in-house curricula. It mainly serves those individuals who failed in Special Education or were identified too late as needing Special Education services.

Wesley Community Center

1004 Seventh Avenue South
Great Falls, Montana 59401

This Methodist Church-affiliated facility is one providing therapeutic counseling for drug abusers and youth possessing special problems of a psychological nature. Two full-time counselors plus some volunteers operate the facility. In addition to financial input from the Methodist Church is that from Mental Health.

Work Activities Preparation Program

Special Education Center
801 Second Avenue North
Great Falls, Montana 59401

This program, entering its second year of operation, provides the opportunity for gaining useful work skills, training in self help skills, instruction in the worthy use of leisure time, improvement in motor coordination, and introduction of remuneration for six to ten developmentally disabled individuals over the age of 21. Such a program, funded through the Developmental Disabilities Act, is able to accept those severely developmentally disabled individuals not eligible for services from already-existing agencies.

State Agency MONTANA

REGION #3	Location		Name of Facility	Type of Facil.	Sponsorship or Program	Sponsors Interest in Property	Disability Groups served	Services	No. of Clients Served Last Yr.	VR Referrals Last Year	Average Daily Caseload	Percentage of Utilization
	City or Town	County										
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	8c	8d
	Butte	Silver Bow	Butte New Direction Halfway House	51	4, 8	2	Alcoholics	6, 7	24	24	7	23%
	Dillon	Beaverhead	New Frontier Halfway House	52	2, 7, 8	2	Alcoholics	6, 7	50	1	12	80%
	Helena	Lewis & Clark	Waylet House	53	5	2	Alcoholics & Public Offenders	6, 7 6, 7	13	7	7	70%
	Helena	Lewis & Clark	New Horizon Treat. Cent.	54	5, 8	2	Alcoholics	6, 7	51	35	6	33%
	Helena	Lewis & Clark	Cannon Place	55	8	2	Multi Disability		4	4	4	57%

1. Halfway House
2. Halfway House
3. Halfway House
4. Alcoholic Treatment and Detoxification Center
5. Residence for Helena Industries

PLANNING REGION III

New Direction Halfway House

St. James Annex
225 South Idaho
Butte, Montana 59701

This facility with its staff of a Director, House Manager, and Cook can serve a capacity house of 15 male clients. Services include vocational and personal counseling. Only in its first year of existence, it is already planning for services to females. Community support is exemplified by two volunteer counselors and the approval of Model Cities funding for next fiscal year.

New Frontier Halfway House

Dillon, Montana 59725

Since April, 1971, this facility and its staff of a Director, Assistant Director, and Counselor have served approximately 50 male clients. Vocational and personal counseling are offered. Facility clientele are considered as employee resources for area business and industry. The recipient of no grant funding, it operates on contributions and fees. The county pays the rent on the building.

Waylet House

214 North Ewing
Helena, Montana 59601

This halfway house facility, begun this past year as a step in the rehabilitation of the released public offender, will also serve the alcoholic. Financial support for this facility is provided through Model Cities, LEAA, and the client fees from the Rehabilitative Services Division. A staff of a Manager, a Cook, and two Counselors provide a program of counseling and job development and placement.

New Horizon Treatment Center

1101 Missoula Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

This treatment center operates a program for those who suffer from alcoholism. The Center's 21-day In-Patient program includes medical help, thorough psychological evaluation, individual therapy, group therapy, alcoholism education, and regular follow-up. The patient's family, friends, and other interested persons are invited to attend classes and counseling on Saturdays and Sundays.

Cannon Place

706 Cannon
Helena, Montana 59601

While this newly opened residence for clients attending Helena Industries has housed only four clients at one time to date, it has a capacity of seven residents. A married couple compose the staff of live-in counselors. Plans include hiring a college student from the area to assist in the house program which is planned to include daily independent living skills as well as social and recreational activities especially on weekends and in the evening. This is the only residence in the state specifically for a workshop.

State Agency MONTANA

REGION #4	Location		Name of Facility	Type of Facill.	Sponsorship of Program	Sponsors Interest in Property	Disability groups served	Services	No. of Clients Served Last Yr.	VR Referrals Last Year	Average Daily Caseload	Percentage of Utilization
	City or Town	County										
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	8c	8d
	Hyalite Lake	Yellowstone	MSU Summer Residential Language Camp for the Deaf.	5 ¹	3	3	Audiologically Impaired.	5, 6, 7, 8, 132	15	15	15	NA

1. Summer Camp
2. Recreation and Field Trips

PLANNING REGION IV

Montana State University
Summer Residential Language Camp for the Deaf

Hyalite Youth Camp
Hyalite Lake, Montana

This annual four-week camp, operated by the Montana State University Department of Speech, provides a structured therapy setting for the purpose of improving the deaf youngster's ability to communicate and thus, his adjustment to his environment. Speech and language therapy centers around camp and field trip experiences. The camp, with its staff of college practicum students, attract deaf youngsters from not only Montana, but surrounding states as well.

State Workshops and Rehabilitation
Facilities Plan
INVENTORY

Form I
RSA-11 (Revised)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Rehabilitation Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20201

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No.

State Agency MONTANA

REGION #5	Location		Name of Facility	Type of Facill.	Sponsorship or Program	Sponsors Interest in Property	Disability groups served	Services	No. of Clients Served Last Yr.	VR Referrals Last Year	Average Daily Caseload	Percentage of Utilization
	City or Town	County										
1	2a	2b	2c	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	8c	8d
	Glasgow	Valley	Hi-Line Help Center, Inc.	52	6	1	Alcoholics	7, 8, 11, 131	0	0	0	0
	Glasgow	Valley	Mountain Plains Regional Educ. Center	55	5	2	Vocationally Disadvan.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	30	0	NA	15%
	Miles City	Custer	Eastern Montana Indus.	4	5,6	3	All Disabilities	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12c	6	3	4	36%
	Poplar	Roosevelt	Alcoholism Center	53	5,8	3	Alcoholics	7, 8, 11, 134	30	0	6	100%

1. Room and Board
2. Halfway House
3. Halfway House
4. Room and Board
5. Residential Career Education Program

PLANNING REGION V

Hi-Line Help Center

Fourth Avenue North
Glasgow, Montana 59230

While this halfway house facility has not yet opened, its board of directors have located a site of operations that will include a large house for the male population and a smaller residence for the females. Due to staff and financial limitations, the house will initially serve only individuals handicapped because of alcoholism. However, future growth is anticipated.

Mountain Plains Regional Education Center

Glasgow Air Force Base, Montana 59231

This program, one of four research and development models in the United States, is the largest of the four and comprised of all components of the other four. The program is one of career education in a residential setting, with skill training and family life components.

Intake will continue until the goal of 200 families is attained. The attainment of such a goal should mean the enrollment of from 800 to 1,000 participants in the educational program.

Another essential component of the program is the economic development, meaning job development and job placement through a network of one office in each of six states on behalf of the enrollees in career development.

Eastern Montana Industries

Custer County Fairgrounds
Miles City, Montana 59301

This potential work activity, evaluation, training, and sheltered

employment facility opened its doors in May of 1972. As an initial move, a work activity certificate is being applied for from the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Subsequent appropriate certificates will be applied for as the other program components are achieved. Agriculture will be a theme for the components.

A present staff of a project director and a shop supervisor will provide the services necessary to implement the program components.

Referral sources include the Rehabilitative Services Division, the County Welfare System, the Public Health personnel, the mental health centers in Region V, the Miles City Public Schools, and others.

In addition to the available formal program, recreational, social, and physical education activities will be available evenings and weekends through the efforts of volunteers. Community involvement such as displayed through the use of volunteers has been maintained over a three-year period for a sheltered workshop in Region V, and will continue to be so.

Alcoholism Center

Poplar, Montana 59255

This house, and its staff of a house manager and two male counselors, in existence for one year, offer room, board, personal and vocational counseling as well as job placement. In addition, a female counselor works under the auspices of the house (but not within the house) with female alcoholics in the area. House residents are encouraged to and aided in locating jobs. Most jobs are located through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Agency providing grant money to this facility.

FURTHER UPDATING
OF THE
MONTANA REHABILITATION FACILITY SCENE

Of facilities and programs listed in the original facility plan (1968) and subsequent addenda, the following no longer exist.

1. Handicapped Incorporated
Billings, Montana
2. AVCO/ESC Vocational Evaluation and Work Adjustment
Center
Glasgow Air Force Base, Montana
3. Big Sky Special Industries
801 Second Avenue North
Great Falls, Montana

The halfway house facility known as the Missoula Halfway House in the 1970 Addendum and the Open Door in the 1971 Addendum is now known as Our House.

IDENTIFICATION OF REHABILITATION SERVICE DEFICIENCIES

As recommended in the Statewide Planning effort for facilities, the Montana Rehabilitative Services Division, Special Projects Bureau continues to adhere to the base-satellite concept of facility development for Montana. This remains the most effective and logical scheme for so large a geographic area with so sparse a population. The need for maintaining such a concept implies the need to educate community target groups (those interested in establishing rehabilitation facilities) in its implementation.

Rehabilitation work facilities experienced the most inner growth and development of all rehabilitation facilities, and it is anticipated they will continue to do so. However, growth pains are still an obvious reality with these work facilities. It is conceivable that further training would benefit both the facility staff and members of the Boards of Directors so that some of the present problems, especially the lack of communication between staff and Board, could be minimized.

Contrary to last year's addendum mentioning the probability of several years before any satellite facility would be developed, one was recently developed in Miles City to eventually serve all of Eastern Montana. Known as Eastern Montana Industries, this facility, because it is only in the initial stages of offering any kind of a work program, is a satellite to the other work facilities within the state. Because of the limitations of its program, the facility in Missoula, known as Opportunity, Inc., can be considered likewise, even though it has been in existence longer than any of the other rehabilitation work facilities.

This past year, halfway houses experienced the most rapid establishment rate in Montana, i.e., from six to twelve, with two and possibly more unknown in the planning stages. These facilities, except one for public offenders and alcoholics, still exclusively cater to the alcoholic. More such facilities, but for other disability groups, especially individuals released from institutions, are needed. So rapid has been the rate of establishment, that a concern for quality control became a factor in their establishment, with the end result of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, with input from other agencies, intervening to provide such. Such intervention and the eventual requirement of licensing will either make or break these facilities.

Another type of group home, i.e., the residence for the rehabilitation work facility is needed at the major such facilities. Cannon Place, the residence for Helena Industries, is the only example of this in Montana. The establishment of these residences will be encouraged.

During the past fiscal year, the Rehabilitative Services Division continued its project on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation and its special service delivery system to rural Public Assistance recipients, initiating another project, i.e., a special service delivery system to Public Assistance recipients in an urban area. These remain to be only meager beginnings and do not pretend to meet the needs of both these minority groups, i.e., the Indian and the Public Assistance recipient. Similar programs are a possibility for the future. However, for success to be attained with such programs, a change in attitude is needed to one of more toleration for the problematic situations that arise with these caseloads and a flexibility and ingenuity in solving such problems.

One area of need, as stated in last year's Addendum, was a lack of counselors in the field to do follow-up for and give supportive services to individuals released from institutions. To start meeting this need, one counselor was assigned such a responsibility for retarded individuals released from Boulder. To meet the remainder of this need, six more counselors will be hired during the Fiscal Year 1973.

PRIORITIES

The Rehabilitative Services Division continues to receive many requests for Federal funds to establish or expand rehabilitation facilities. Few of these requests have been granted because of the unavailability of both State and Federal funds that can be used for these purposes. The concerns in making a judgment on such requests are the need for what is requested and the needs of already existing programs. In other words, a selective decision is called for that will promote the quality of the already-existing facilities.

A priority regarding Montana's rehabilitation facilities is the strengthening and expansion of current programs and facilities to a level at which competition from new but similar programs and facilities will not be devastating. Such current programs and facilities that fall into this priority category are:

1. The presently existing rehabilitation work facilities.
2. The one existing comprehensive rehabilitation center in Missoula.
3. The joint program ventures with other agencies, especially those serving the developmentally disabled, the public offender (both youth and adult), the Public Assistance recipient, and the American Indian.

In addition, the Rehabilitative Services Division will maintain close relationships with all planning and funding agencies so that cooperative projects and joint funding can continue to be implemented to increase services to all disabled individuals in Montana.

CONTINUING ACTIVITY

The Montana Rehabilitative Services Division will annually submit an addendum and modification of the State Plan for rehabilitation facilities and workshops reflecting both quantitative data and narrative statements substantiating changes that have occurred since the writing of the previous addendum. Future addenda will reflect the following:

1. Advisory Council matters.
2. Planning relationships with other agencies.
3. Changes in the state planning regions.
4. Inventory of facilities established since the previous year's addendum.
5. Narrative of each such new facility.
6. Identification of rehabilitation service deficiencies.
7. Identification of priorities in the establishment and expansion of rehabilitation facilities.

The goal of rehabilitation facility planning continues to be the development and expansion of such facilities and programs in Montana that will provide the most and best rehabilitative services to the greatest number of handicapped.

